January 1917

THE RED CROSS MAGAZINE

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THE Red Cross Magazine

The official publication of the American Red Cross

HON. WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT HON. WM. HOWARD TAFT, CHAIRMAN
ELIOT WADSWORTH, ACTING-CHAIRMAN

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THE RED CROSS MAGAZINE will welcome any suggestions, manuscripts, and photographs, and will give them the most careful consideration with a view to publishing them.

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THE RED CROSS MAGAZINE GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

Re-classed

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IN AMERICA—AND IN EUROPE

The Statue of Liberty in her new white night robe, electrically produced, reflects the liberty-loving spirit of Americans. Does she throw out into the dark places the light of human kindness and brotherly sympathy for all suffering and over-burdened peoples?

"I was reflecting, as we saw the light stream upon the beautiful statue," said President Wilson, after the lighting ceremony at which he officiated, "that it did not proceed from Liberty, but proceeded from the light we were throwing, and it occurred to me that after all it was a proper symbol of our life. . . . The only light that we can contribute to the world is the light that will shine out of our life as a nation. . . . I wonder if we are worthy of that symbol; I wonder if we are sufficiently stirred by the history of it; I wonder if we remember the sacrifices, the mutual concessions, the righteous yielding of selfish right that is signified by the word and the conception of Liberty?"

Study the pictures on this page—the destitute family in Europe's war area, and the stalwart figure which symbolizes our freedom, our strength, and, perhaps, our bigness of heart and soul.

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JANUARY, 1917

THE RED CROSS MAGAZINE

PRESIDENT WILSON'S APPEAL

ANOTHER winter closes around the great European struggle, and, with the cold, there comes greater need among soldiers in the fighting line and in the hospitals, and still more among the women and children in ruined homes or in exile.

This country, at peace, blessed with prosperity, can hardly imagine the needs, but it can help to meet them.

Of great importance among the agencies which have expressed our sympathy with suffering humanity among the belligerent nations has been the American Red Cross. This organization of our countrymen has brought relief to every nation in the Great War.

Its skilled workers have cared for the wounded of every army, have gone forth through the desolate Siberian plains to bring help to thousands of prisoners, have fought disease in pestilence-ridden Serbia, and have brought hope to countless non-combatants, women, and children.

Wherever these Red Cross men and women go, they are carrying the message that Americans cannot rest without seeking to relieve such suffering.

Organized, persistent work, like that conducted by our American Red Cross, requires a great deal of money. Since the beginning of the War, money has come to us from men and women in all walks of life. We have received checks in five figures and pennies wrapped in smudged envelopes.

What we have done with the money is told in a statement printed elsewhere in this issue.

But now our funds are well-nigh exhausted. We find ourselves at the point where activities must be seriously curtailed and we must turn away from the heart-breaking appeals brought by every European mail unless by your contribution you help us to continue.

It is for you to decide whether the most prosperous nation in the world will allow its national relief organization to keep up its work or withdraw from a field where there exists the greatest need ever recorded in history.

We leave the decision in your hands, confident of its outcome.

Woodrow Wilson

President, American Red Cross.

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THE DARING SEA SERVICE OF TH COAST GUARD

BY

T. WALTER WILLIAMS

DO THE words "United States Coast Guard Service" mean anything to you? There are not many persons, even along the seaboard, who know the stories of sacrifices and daring that are back of that name, and in our broad and busy interior hardly one man in ten can tell of what the United States Coast Guard consists or what its duties are.

The work of the Coast Guard is hunting and blowing up icebergs and wrecks or derelicts which may drift into the paths of coastal or ocean-going vessels, and of rescuing passengers and crews of distressed vessels at sea. Its police duty is divided into three important classes: enforcing observance of neutrality in our ports, hunting and apprehending smugglers, and protecting fur seals.

It is impossible to over-estimate the benefit of the ice patrol to the owners and officers of vessels in the trans-Atlantic trade. The object of the patrol is to locate the icebergs and field ice nearest to the steamship lanes and to keep in touch with them as they move southward in order to send out radio messages daily, giving the whereabouts of the ice and its proximity to the steamship tracks. Since it was established three years ago, there have been no reports of vessels running into bergs in the night or during a fog off the Banks of Newfoundland, which often occurred prior to the winter of 1912-13.

The coast of Newfoundland is patrolled from February until June each year to locate the icebergs which come down from Labrador, and to report the ice movements, by wireless telegraph, t captains of the Atlantic liners. Thi patrol was started after the loss of t White Star liner *Titanic*, with many p aboard, in April, 1912, through strikin iceberg which ripped open her hull for aft. Even then, although the sea was fectly calm when the great liner sank, who did get away in the life boats almost certainly have perished had it not for the wireless call for help which brou large number of ships to the rescue.

The invention of wireless telegraphy been an invaluable aid to the Coast G afloat and ashore, as it enables them to a disabled vessel and proceed direct t assistance without having to waste s days in searching the ocean for her. idea of the difficulty in finding a vessel a without the proper latitude and longitu her position, may be gleaned from the s for the disabled Greek steamship, *Thessal* two years ago. The captain sent his po by wireless, which was about 650 miles s east of Sandy Hook, but while the *Seneca* and five ocean liners were going t assistance a speed, she d so far that failed to loca for several da

At any mo day or nigh fair weathe hurricane members of Coast Guard vice, either a land stations the cutters, be ready to answer the ca assistance fr ship in dis Instead of st in port in weather, as d wise merc men, these s

A MENACE IN AN OCEAN LANE

This water-logged, abandoned lumber schooner is a type of derelict commonly found and salvaged or destroyed by the United States Coast Guard Service

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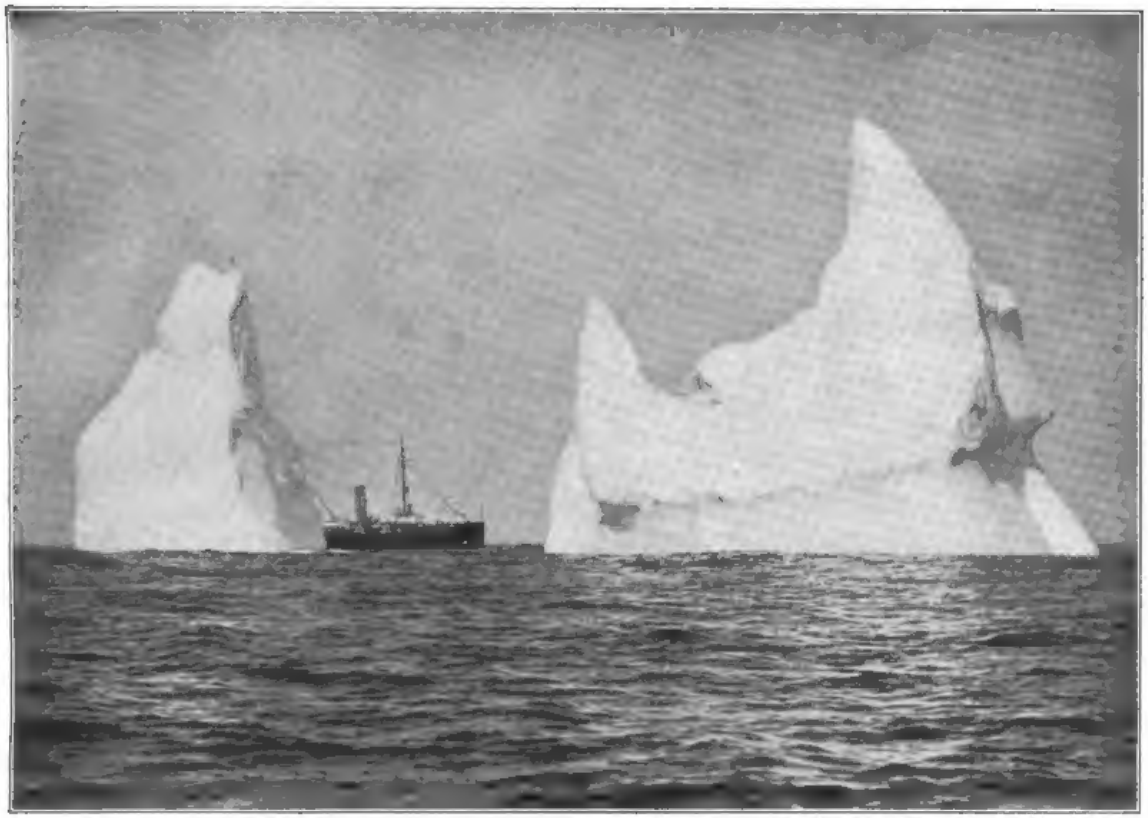

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COAST GUARD CUTTER ON ICE PATROL

The importance to navigation of the hunt for icebergs and field ice cannot be over-stated. The cutters, after locating the ice, keep in touch with it as long as it may endanger vessels and send out daily radio messages of warning. The *Seneca* is shown between two large icebergs

little cutters of the Coast Guard and their crews invariably have to face the worst storms to go to the assistance of some unfortunate ship which has been caught at sea. And the worse the storm, the more certain is there to be a cry for help.

In the Navy and merchant service, officers and men can win rewards and recognition by the Federal Government and the press for daring deeds performed in time of peril at the risk of their lives. However, the officers and men in the Coast Guard Service are not allowed individually to accept money or gifts in recognition of the work they may have done in rescuing crews and saving vessels and of the risks they take. In the Coast Guard, this risk is looked upon as a part of the daily duty and rarely appears in the columns of the newspapers. How many people have heard, for instance, of the salving of the Norwegian ship, *Svaland*, with her crew of twenty-four men, for which deed the Norwegian insurance companies have just presented the captain and officers of the cutter *Seneca* with a silver tea service as a token of their appreciation? In addition, a silver water cooler was presented to the crew, and both gifts will be kept on the cutter under glass cases for the encouragement of future crews to emulate the deeds of their predecessors.

The *Seneca* was at Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 24, taking on supplies for international ice patrol duty, when the radio operator intercepted a call for assistance and the cutter immediately put to sea. After a two days' search in stormy weather, she found the Swedish steamship *Mujik* standing by the *Svaland*. The vessel had sailed from Liverpool for New York in ballast in February, and encountered a series of gales in mid-Atlantic which carried away her canvas and upper spars, leaving her helpless at the mercy of the wind and sea.

She drifted before the wind until the morning of March 22, when she was sighted and taken in tow by the *Mujik*. The weather was so stormy that the towline parted twice.

The cutter made several attempts to get a line on board the *Svaland* by using the line-throwing gun and by the use of floats, but wind and sea and darkness defeated their efforts. Meanwhile, both the cutter and the dismasted ship drifted before the gale, and as the cutter moved along more slowly, it was necessary

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SUCH A MONSTER ICEBERG WRECKED THE "TITANIC"

There have been no reports of vessels striking icebergs since the ice patrol off the Banks of Newfoundland was established in 1912. Wireless telegraphy has proven an invaluable aid in this hazardous work. Bergs as well as derelicts are blown up by the Coast Guard

for her to steam toward the wreck at intervals to keep her lights in sight. For three nights and two days the vessels drifted thus to the southward. The *Seneca's* opportunity came on the forenoon of the 29th, after they had drifted a distance of about 160 miles, when wind and sea, having moderated somewhat, she managed to get a hawser on board the wreck. It being doubtful whether the *Svaland* would survive the trip to port, the *Seneca* now sent her lifeboat alongside and took off nineteen of the crew, leaving six men on board to handle the wreck. The cutter and her tow reached Halifax safely on April 1, having saved the owners of the *Svaland* $115,000, in addition to the lives of the crew.

During four months in the winter of 1912, which was very severe, the cutters *Gresham*, *Androscoggin*, and *Acushnet* saved fifty vessels along the New England coast. The salvage included forty lives and $1,500,000 in property. In the last ten years 268 derelicts were destroyed or removed, which is an average of 26.8 per year. All along the coast the life-saving stations are being improved and equipped with the latest apparatus for taking care of shipwrecked mariners, and signals to warn vessels when they come too close in shore.

It was the cutter *Seminole* which went to the rescue of the steamship *Berkshire* on fire in a raging gale off Cape Lookout, N. C., in October, 1912. As the cutter came alongside, there was a terrific explosion which hoisted the saloon deck skyward in a column of flame and sparks. Captain Carden, of the *Seminole*, ordered one division of his men to board the burning vessel and form a line by means of which the twenty-three passengers were safely passed on to the cutter. The powerful fire pumps of the *Seminole* were put to work and within twenty-four hours after the water had been pumped out of her hold, the *Berkshire* was on her way to port under her own steam. The crew of the *Seminole* had worked for 103 hours and saved property valued at nearly half a million dollars, which otherwise would have been a total loss to the *Berkshire's* owners.

Besides always being ready to answer the call for aid, the cutter service has an unending piece of work in calm weather, in the ice patrol and in seeking out and destroying derelicts, those half submerged, uncanny hulks which are one of the greatest menaces to navigation. In blowing up obstructions, all sorts of delays and difficulties have to be met and overcome. The handling of gun-cotton mines in open

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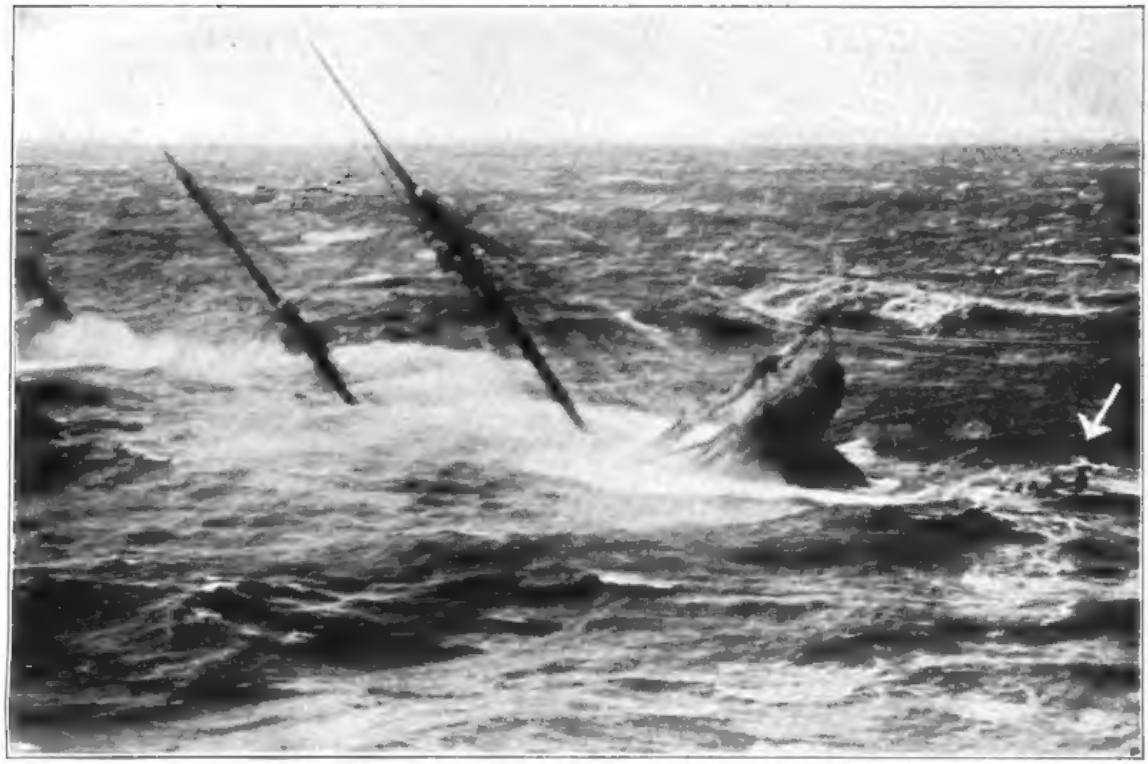

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

THE LAST BOAT GETS AWAY

Under perilous conditions the Coast Guard, in which is incorporated the Life-Saving Service, attempts many rescues at sea. During the year ended June 30, 1916, 1,216 persons were saved and assistance was given 15,742 persons on vessels in distress. Property worth $10,638,555 was salvaged

boats, often-times in freezing weather and rough water, and attaching them to projecting spars, are operations which must be conducted with the greatest skill and care. The danger of premature explosion is ever present and must be carefully guarded against.

During the past year thirty derelicts have been removed from the ocean lanes or destroyed by the Coast Guard cutters along the seaboard of the United States. Directly a derelict is reported by radio, the Coast Guard is notified, and a cutter is sent off at once to find it.

The United States Coast Guard Service is the result of more than a hundred years' growth under the changing conditions brought on by the increase of commerce, the invention of the steamship, wireless, etc. And the result is that the Coast Guard resembles a little Kipling's "Soldier and Sailor Too."

For the Coast Guard works on the sea in collaboration with the Navy and on the coast with the Coast Defence and is under the control of the Treasury Department. It was established by Act of Congress on January 28, 1915, and was formed by combining the old Revenue Cutter Service with the Government Life-Saving Service. The Revenue Cutter Service was organized by Act of Congress on August 4, 1790, and placed under the Treasury Department because, at that time, the Navy was not represented directly in the Cabinet. The Revenue cutters were armed to look after the coast defence, but their principal duty consisted in running down and capturing smuggling craft. In the days when sails were the only motive power at sea, smuggling was so profitable that fast craft were specially constructed for the purpose of evading the revenue officers, and this continued until shortly before the Civil War. To compete with the smugglers in racing along the coast, the Government had to build fleet cutters, staunch enough to go to sea in all kinds of weather and carry their spread of canvas to the last minute possible. They were manned by crews varying from 100 to 125 officers and men, and were armed with ten to twelve guns. In addition every seaman had a musket and a cutlass in case of a hand-to-hand fight with the crews of the smuggling and semi-piratical craft.

The men in the Revenue Cutter Service were paid higher wages than the crews of the merchant service, and were carefully selected for their courage and knowledge of seamanship and navigation. When the regular army was organized, a number of

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officers of the Cutter Service obtained commissions and distinguished themselves later in the service of their country. Among those who became famous were Decatur and the elder Porter.

The Coast Guard Service was established by Congress as a military force under the Treasury Department, but there is a desire in certain quarters to bring it under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department. This proposed change is favored by the officers and men in the service for practical reasons, because they regard themselves as a sea

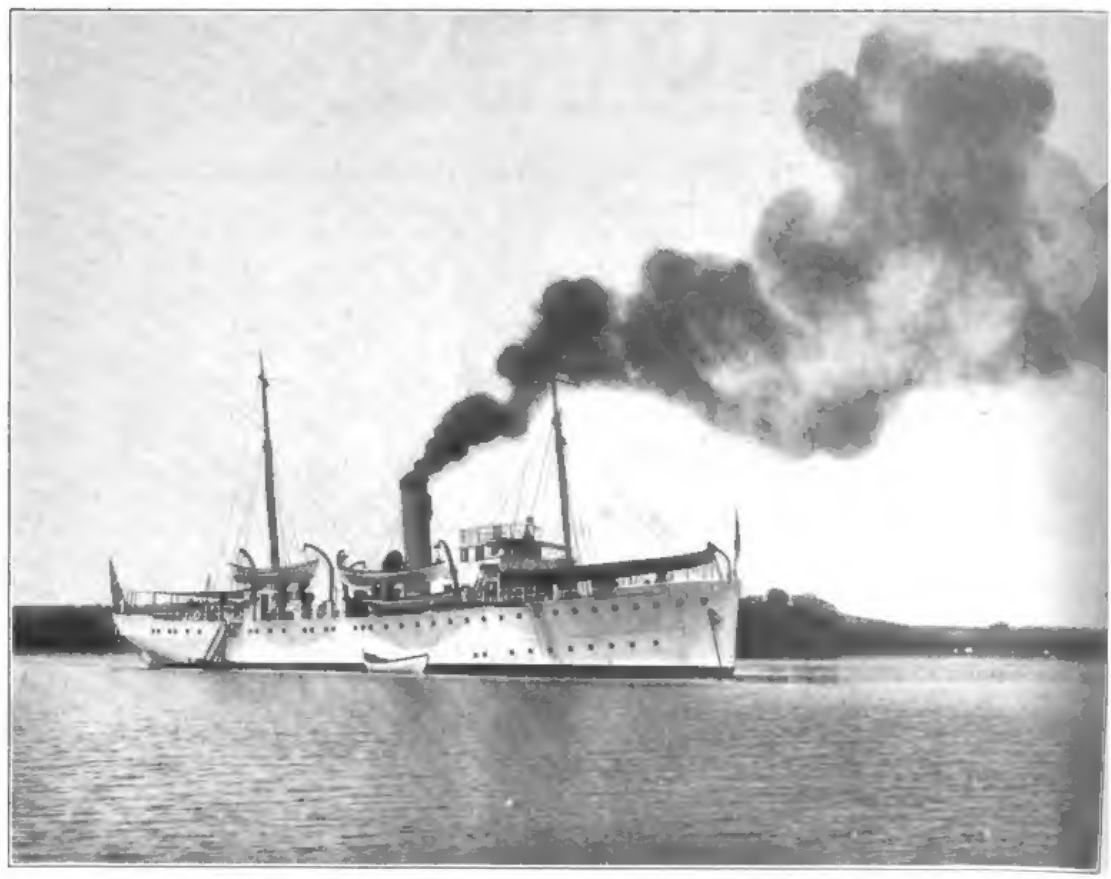
Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

AN UGLY SNAG AT SEA

These uncanny obstacles are frequently destroyed with gun-cotton mines

force which prove valuable Government in great emergency

In the United Coast Guard the type of navigat seaman can be because the exig of the service de those qualifica The officers and must not only be to run out ropes t abled vessels in st weather, rescue crews at the pe their lives, but must be able to r their gear on shor tice where no shor can be obtained. I dition to the knowl of knotting, spli and old-time seac



READY WITH BANKED FIRES FOR AN "S. O. S" CALL

The *Ossipee* in this picture is a representative of the swift Coast Guard cutters. There are twenty-three cruising cutters, twenty-four harbor cutters, 279 harbor stations, and 4,000 officers and men in the service. The Coast Guard Service has existed more than 100 years

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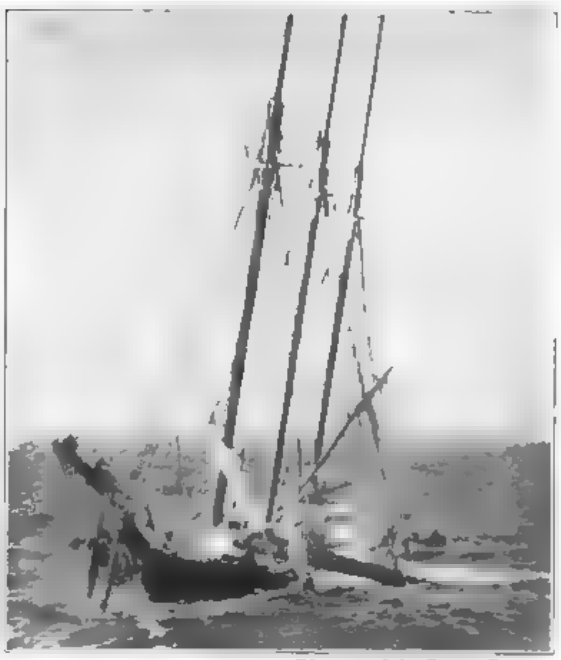
the crew of the Coast Guard cutter must be familiar with the latest devices in electricity and engineering.

In the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1916, the lives of 1,216 persons were saved by the Coast Guard cutters and Life-Saving stations, and assistance was given to 15,742 persons on board vessels in distress. The total value of property saved from immediate danger was $10,638,555. The cost of maintaining the Coast Guard for the year was $5,215,711 34. The equipment of the Coast Guard included twenty-three cruising cutters, twenty-four harbor cutters, and 279 harbor stations, which are manned by about 4,000 officers and men.



Photograph by Brown Bros.

A LONELY DERELICT AWASH

Thirty of these abandoned vessels were removed or sunk last year by the Coast Guard

Enough credit has never been given to these men who stand ready in every kind of weather to cope with any emergency that may arise upon the sea. Not only the thanks of the American people but the thanks of the whole world are due to the United States Coast Guard Service, for both their daring work in the rescues of lives and property, which can be counted, and for the untold number of disasters actually prevented.

Copyright by Charles A. Harbaugh

THE SERVICE DEMANDS RUGGED, ABLE SEAMEN

Officers and men must not only be able to run out ropes to disabled vessels in stormy weather, and rescue passengers and crews at the risk of their own lives, but must know both old-time seacraft—knotting, splicing, etc.—and the latest devices in electricity and engineering

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INSPECTION OF UNITED STATES SANITARY UNITS

There is a different Red Cross lesson to be learned from each European belligerent, and it wou
calamitous to our fighting forces to await the hour of war to profit by them Our experts know these le
Will the people aid them to meet the problems

THE RED CRO

NOT long ago, in Washington, I lunched with a United States Army officer who had recently returned from four years of duty in one of the belligerent countries and with a doctor who had just returned from hospital work in France. Naturally the subject of the conversation was the war; the United States and the war came in for its share of the discussion and I gained a new point of view.

"On the first day of August, 1914," said the Army officer, "every one in Europe suddenly found themselves confronted with a new plane of life. Overnight Europe stepped onto this new plane, readjusted itself, and has ever since been leading a totally unknown, unforeseen, and what had been heretofore considered a totally impossible existence. Those who did not see the new plane were quickly swallowed up and lost."

"That's what I've been trying to tell the people in this country ever since I first went abroad," I said, "but they won't see; they are entirely indifferent to it; and nothing short of a war will wake them up. I'm disgusted!"

"You are wrong," replied the Army officer "The people on this side realize it dimly and are realizing it more and more, but yc dissatisfied because the human mind is able of really conceiving the situation in E without having actually been in it—se heard it. You cannot explain to a ma fourth dimension, and you can't explai man the mental, physical, and actual conc in Europe to-day. Not a single man i country who does not go to Europe durir war will ever really know and feel th plane But that doesn't mean we ar learning -the United States is learning learning fast. This war has, of course the greatest school for my profession, ai United States Army is not oblivious teaching It goes further than mere and strategy, we have seen the lesson dustrial preparedness; we have learne value of cooperation between civilians ai Army in every branch The manufacturer have found it a great school to go to"

And what he said is true Most c people in this country never thought o that light We don't understand or co hend Europe, the war or the situation, l are learning its lessons in every brar business and science In finance, and

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ON THE TEXAS BORDER, NEAR BROWNSVILLE

France and Germany teach us the great value of war-relief preparedness. Every capable surgeon and nurse should be eager to participate in a movement to mobilize under the Red Cross the war-relief strength of the nation, and medical stores should be provided at numerous convenient points

Photograph by Hebard-Showers Co.

GOES TO SCHOOL

By FRANCIS COPELAND

national trade, and chemistry, and business, the Army and the Navy, and in everything! What we are doing for Europe—that's been the great cry here in America; let's see what Europe is doing for us.

"Don't forget the medical profession," said the Doctor. "Of all the lessons that we have learned in this war, the United States has shown a more national and ready grounding in relief work than in any other, but that doesn't mean we cannot learn—and it is really pathetic how self-satisfied our relief societies are with their charities and organizations. They are fine as local individual organizations, but have we learned the lesson of preparedness—that of base hospitals and supplies and that France and Germany teach; have we learned the lesson that England teaches with her marvelous transportation system and sanitation, have we learned the lesson that Russia teaches, that Serbia teaches an awful lesson of unpreparedness! Let the United States—while its Army is learning from Europe, and its Navy and its financiers and its manufacturers and its chemists and its international bankers and traders—also take a course in Red Cross preparedness from every one of the belligerent nations in Europe; for there is a lesson—a different lesson—to be taught by each country, and each one reiterates, while it teaches the remedies, the one great lesson that the American relief is not prepared even to begin to be able to take care of such a cataclysm as there is to-day in Europe, if it should come to America."

"Haven't we profited by the lesson?" I asked.

"Go and ask General Wood," was his retort.

So I went and asked General Wood, and a number of others who know.

The answer that I received from General Wood and from the others was, "Yes; the Red Cross and relief officials have profited, and the Army has profited by the lessons taught by the European nations in the war, but the people of the United States have not only not profited by them but have not yet realized there are any lessons to profit by."

Our admiration has been aroused by the organization of the Red Cross in certain countries; our criticism has been freely given over the failure of sanitation and handling of the sick and wounded in others; and our sympathy has been shown in a measure in the

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"WE NEED RED CROSS PLATTSBURGS"

So says Major General Leonard Wood, who is a Red Cross enthusiast The present organization he considers but a nucleus

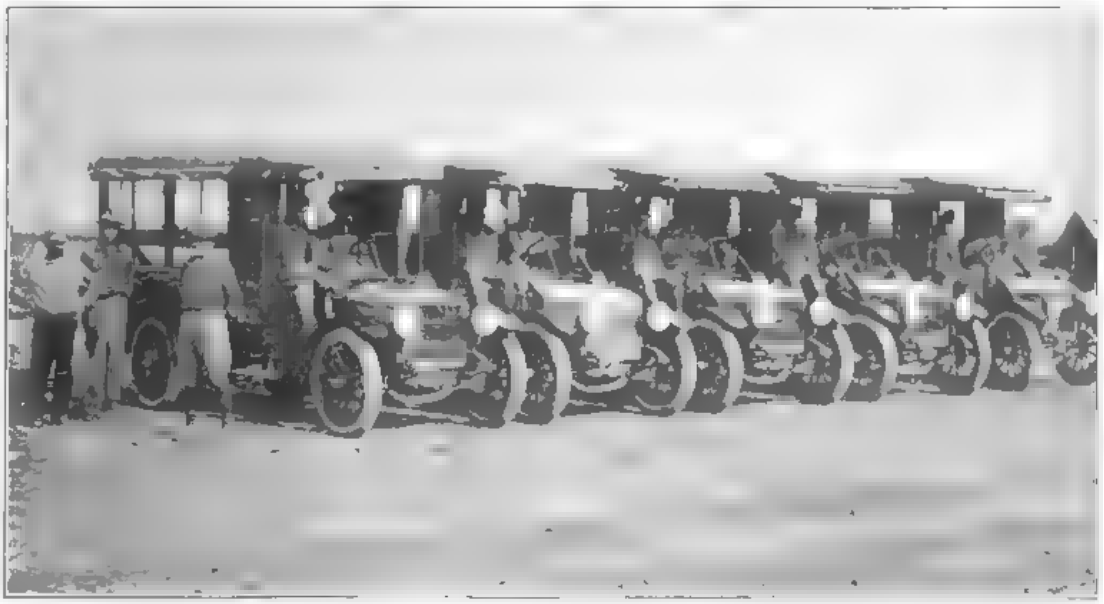
way in which we have aided the sufferers in Europe; but it has not crossed the mind of the people in the United States that there is a lesson for us to learn from every diffe ent situation that has existed in Europe from August 1, 1914, up to to-day.

I asked to have it put more definitely.

"We should have trained units," the "in every section of the country; we have Red Cross Plattsburgs or bett have Red Cross mobilizations at Plat It has been proved over and over ag history that untrained soldiers are a t untrained medical and relief units are a: a failure. We have learned from Euro need for medical supplies and the exact k supplies, yet we are not prepared to s adequately the needs of our army on the l should they get into actual fighting ought to require every medical supply to keep on hand all the time a certain ar of the drugs and materials needed an Government should pay them interest o large investments. Meanwhile, as peac mands arose, the house should take fron bottom of the pile and replenish at the t always keeping the required amount on h

"The Red Cross is the second line of in war even as the militia is in the fig. force. The Red Cross is not handicappe its operations by having to wait for Con to convene to get things done, but it is ha capped by the lack of interest taken by people of the United States in the buil up of the organization for cooperation our army.

"Really to get anything done here, i necessary to create a demand for it from people The knowledge of how to orga base-hospitals, Red Cross units, medical sup bases, ambulance sections, civilian relief



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AMERICAN LIGHT MOTOR AMBULANCES

The removal of the wounded in a big war from the danger zone to field and base hospitals s a large task alone and one calling for a strong and efficient organization. The people should unite in strengthening n every way their official war-relief association

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tres, in fact every conceivable relief the Red Cross can supply, has been studied by our experts in Europe, but the Americans have not demanded that they be put in operation yet and it is hard to show them the truth"

The Naval Consulting Board has made a census of all the manufacturers of the United States and has laid out a plan whereby each plant in time of national emergency can quickly turn all its energies toward the support of the country. A similar organization should be effected with the Red Cross. It is not enough that a few base hospitals have been organized, that a few concentration points for material are equipped. Heretofore, the Red Cross, when a disaster has occurred, has had to make an appeal for funds and then wait until the funds were collected before going ahead with the relief work. In other words, the American people have never backed up the Red Cross until a calamity has happened and it has been almost insurmountably handicapped

Despite this, it has gone ahead, learned its duties, perfected what organization the people were willing to pay for, laid out well conceived plans for the time of popular awakening and exerted all their influence and efforts toward the relief-education of America.

Now has come the Great War with its lessons of preparedness, prevention, and organization, all of which the Red Cross officials have studied carefully. But as yet the American people have not grasped the importance of the examples.

The great school of Europe teaches us that every doctor and nurse who is able and capable should organize and prepare; that every city and community should be ready to take care of its share of a national burden; that voluntary universal service and coördination of the relief agencies of the United States under the Red Cross is a vital necessity.

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LABORATORY OF FIELD HOSPITAL

Our Medical Service has only 73 doctors per 1,000 enlisted men These are not enough to care for the soldiers in peace.

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WHY AWAIT A CALAMITY TO AID THE RED CROSS

When a disaster comes it is necessary for the Red Cross to appeal for funds and then wait for the funds to enable it to give a full measure of relief. Popular support is too often withheld until so late that when it is eventually given much preventable suffering has been borne

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Nooks and the Red Through-War

Top photo by Pach, bottom by Brown Bros

A BRITISH AMBULANCE IN THE NEAR EAST

Every conceivable kind of conveyance has been used by the European Red Cross organizations, from ox-carts to powerful auto-trucks, and some wounded men prefer the old ambulances to the new, except where speed is essential to save life In certain sections of the war zones it is impossible to use motor ambulances such as are shown in the upper picture of a German ambulance train in France

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Crannies of Cross out the Zone

Top photo Copyright International Film; bottom by Pach

THE TURKISH RED CRESCENT IN THE SYRIAN DESERT

The Turks have constantly cooperated with the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross, and at one time several hospitals were being operated by the Chapter in the Sublime Porte. Above is the entrance to a Red Crescent building in Cairo. There are Mohammedans among the Allies, too, and everywhere their symbol of mercy is the Red Crescent

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Photograph by Pach

AN IMPROVISED ITALIAN ADVANCE HOSPITAL

Often a chance farm house, mill, or villa proves available as a field hospital so that the hasty first-aid dressing given a wounded man in the front trenches may be improved upon This second treatment, on the way to the big base hospitals far in the rear, saves many lives

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Photograph by International Film

NEAR THE SEA AND THE BATTLE LINE

A British tent hospital near a bluff showing to what lengths of enterprise the Red Cross surgeons and nurses must go at times in order to render immediate and effectual aid to the suffering. Reports from the medical personnel tell of operations under bombardments and similarly disconcerting conditions

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JAPAN'S POWERFUL RED CROSS

It is simply a matter of patriotism in Japan to join the Red Cross. The endowment of the Japanese Red Cross is about thirteen times greater than the endowment of our Red Cross; and a large endowment is the foundation of strength and preparedness. The greatest test of the Japanese Red Cross came during the Russo-Japanese War. It cared for the wounded of both sides

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Photograph by Boston Photo-News Co.

A BULGARIAN RED CROSS DETACHMENT

Before the Great War came Queen Eleanore of Bulgaria asked the American Red Cross to help her establish a training school for nurses in Sofia. Miss Helen Scott Hay, of Chicago, representing our Red Cross, has been assisting the Queen in this work for eighteen months, and also aiding in the care of the wounded

Photograph by Boston Photo-News Co.

HOW A CANADIAN CHURCH NOW SERVES

In St Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, a band of women has been laboring continuously since the outbreak of the war, making bandages and gauze pads for the military hospitals in Europe

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SENEGALESE TROOPS AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

Red Crescent trains in this quarter have been kept busy transporting wounded colonial troops of the Allies brought back from the fighting zone

Photograph by Jacques, Pau

THE PALAIS D'HIVER, PAU, FRANCE, TURNED INTO A HOSPITAL

The French Red Cross, which is divided into three cooperating branches, and the Military and Civilian authorities have been unsparing in providing locations for hospitals

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Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

A GERMAN AMBULANCE CENTRE, NEAR VIGNEULLES, FRANCE

Some of these shelters are temporary and portable In such places the wounded receive careful treatment and are classified for distribution in permanent hospitals

Photograph by Feature Photo Service

A CONCERT HALL NOW A HOSPITAL

But it has not lost its concert-hall value, for the German convalescents enjoy occasional piano recitals and other musical entertainments. Every kind of shelter, and sometimes a shelter that was not a shelter—a roofless church—has been used for the wounded

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Photograph by International Film Service

A BARGE-HOSPITAL ON A FRENCH CANAL

Barges, completely equipped as hospitals, have been used with great success in many parts of the European War Zone, from the Vistula to the Seine. It is not difficult to imagine them as restful and diverting

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SCOTLAND RALLIES TO THE RED CROSS

The administration building of a new hospital at Glasgow The north of Great Britain has become a great "mending" place for the disabled British soldiers, and a novel variety of buildings, from the rugged, ivy-covered castles of ancient chiefs, to modern, specially constructed shelters, are in use

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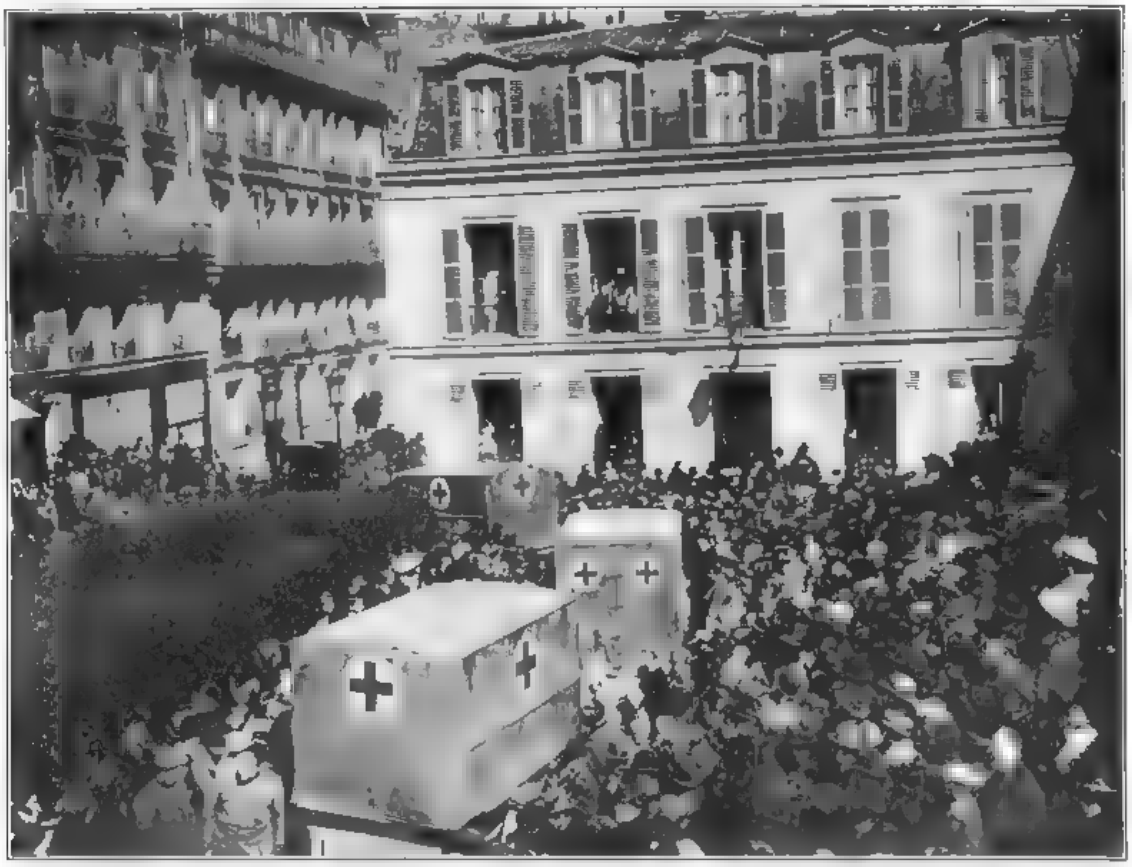
MERCIFUL "DOGS OF WAR"

A detachment of the German Red Cross At an early day the story of these dogs will appear in this magazine They are used in all the belligerent countries now, and show an almost uncanny intelligence



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

GIFTS FROM THE RUSSIAN DOWAGER EMPRESS

A Russian priest blessing ambulances given by Empress Dowager Marie Feodorovna who is the Grand Protectress of the Russian Red Cross. International prizes have been given by her for inventions for moving and caring for wounded

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EDITORIALS

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER ON EUROPE'S DISTRESS

PRESIDENT WILSON has addressed an appeal to the generosity of the American people. At this time of great horror and calamity which involves more than half the population of the world, he asks that from out of our peace and prosperity we give what we can toward alleviating the suffering, hardships, and terrors of those less fortunate.

In some desolate camp your contribution may protect some prisoner from the cold and suffering of winter; on some small Ægean Island it may save from cholera or typhus some exile who gazes longingly across the sea toward his mountain home; in some hospital it may bring a chance of life to some badly wounded soldier; to some family starving in a war-stricken land it may bring food and shelter; in some trench along the battle line it may bring a bit of cheer to some minute human cog in the huge mechanism of war.

And, above all, it is really worth while for what it will bring to yourself—the warm glow of satisfaction that one feels when he has released the springs of human fellowship and good-will within himself.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN WAR-RELIEF WORK

THERE is a point in President Wilson's appeal for the European war-sufferers and in the official statement of relief activities of the American Red Cross, published in this Magazine, which should impress everyone. That point is that no deductions from donations in the past have been made for the administrative expenses of Red Cross national headquarters—and that, too, in a tremendous work involving the handling of more than two and a quarter millions of dollars, and covering an interesting variety of humanitarian undertakings in territories ranging from the British Isles to Asiatic Turkey, and from Siberia to Egypt. From now on, owing to the heavy drain on Red Cross resources during the last two years, an amount not to exceed five per cent. will be deducted from relief contributions to meet unusual administrative expenses caused by the European War. This means only five cents out of every dollar—that ninety-five per cent. really affords relief.

How many contributors to funds for various relief purposes think of administrative expenses at the time of their giving? It is not realized as widely as it should be that it is the desire at least of the Red Cross—the partially endowed, official relief association of the United States Government, headed by the President—to devote every penny contributed for a particular beneficent work to that work, unless unusual obstacles prevent. And if its endowment were larger it could do this. Another important fact to be considered is that all Red Cross accounts are audited by the War Department, and an annual report is made by the Chairman of the Central Committee, through the Secretary of War, to Congress. This report is required by law.

Between the lines of the detailed Red Cross report, which covers the first twenty-five months of the war, may be read big and little stories of achievements in the alleviation of war-made misery which should make the blood of Americans tingle with pride and bring them to a heartier and more generous support of their own Red Cross organization.

The Red Cross does not appeal for one side but for all the sufferers amongst belligerents and non-combatants. "It is for you to decide," says the President, making the request pointedly personal, "whether the most prosperous nation in the world will allow the national relief organization to keep up its work or withdraw from a field where there exists the greatest need ever recorded in history."

RED CROSS FUNDS IMPARTIALLY USED

ONE of the largest private contributors to the various reliefs in Europe recently sought some information regarding the American Red Cross. It seems that in certain pro-Ally quarters, the suggestion has been promulgated that the Red Cross, in its relief work, favors the Central Powers; and that, in certain pro-German quarters, the reverse impression has got abroad.

Whether these impressions have been spread maliciously or not—it has unquestionably had an effect upon certain people who have failed to avail themselves of the Red Cross organization to send relief funds abroad. And the real shame is that such an idea on either side is an unqualified falsehood.

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Such people who believe or repeat these stories are doing their own country more harm than they are doing to either side in Europe by causing people to withhold their aid from some sufferers in a foreign land; for they are undermining the confidence of the people in the official relief organization of the United States Government.

Don't you see how foolish such an idea is? The American Red Cross is organized first to be the clearing house of relief supplies and wounded for our Army and Navy in time of war, and to coöperate with them and the citizens of this country in time of disaster. The aid given to Europe comes after both the above considerations. It so happens that we are not at war, that we have had no great disaster calling upon all our resources and the country is so prosperous that we are giving gladly to the war sufferers abroad.

The officers of the American Red Cross would be guilty of the greatest misuse of their office if they should jeopardize the success of organizing the relief preparedness of this country by the unneutral use of a few thousand dollars' worth of material for Europe.

It is the duty of every member of the Red Cross and every American citizen to see that such remarks and impressions are not allowed to be repeated without being challenged.

OUR CLEARING HOUSE IN FRANCE

IT WAS to arrange for the transportation of relief gifts from America, to coördinate as far as possible the work of receiving and distributing such gifts, to centralize and promote efficiency in the recording of American relief activities, and to make sure that the gifts were sent and used where the need for them was real and the agencies of administration were competent, that the American Relief Clearing House was formed in Paris in the early stages of the Old-World War.

From the handful of persons who first served as an organizing unit, the Clearing House has grown in two years to a well-ordered and abundantly useful institution called by one expert, "One of the three greatest relief organizations in Europe." The two others are reputed to be the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the German Red Cross.

Like the remarkable Commission for the Relief of Belgium, the American Relief Clearing House is an organization that Americans all may rejoice over, for it is American to the core, and an example in efficiency. Its administration is characterized by judiciousness, common sense, and an unalloyed sympathy for suffering people. Recognizing its responsible nature and ability to keep in touch with conditions, the American Red Cross named the Clearing House its official agent for all France soon after it came into life.

The following quotation from a recent report from Mr. James Barbour, one of the Clearing House directors, describes the share which the members and contributors of the American Red Cross have been privileged to take in this extraordinary work of helpfulness:

"From the earliest days the American Red Cross has given splendid support to the American Relief Clearing House and to its work. It immediately offered to make a handsome monthly allowance to the Clearing House for maintenance expenses and this allowance gave the Clearing House encouragement to make its plans on proper lines. The Clearing House has never ceased to be grateful to the American Red Cross for this instantaneous appreciation and for its uninterrupted continuance of it.

"The representatives of the Clearing House always wear the uniform of the American Red Cross when they accompany supplies to the armies and make trips of investigation in the Army Zone, also carrying official cards of the American Red Cross, issued only by Mr. H. Herman Harjes, President of the Clearing House and personal representative of the American Red Cross.

"In the early part of 1915, the American Red Cross was obliged to withdraw all its nurses from France, but to-day two Ambulance Units under the American Red Cross are with the French armies; one of them is known as the Harjes Formation and the other, under Mr. Richard Norton, the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps. These two formations have at present one hundred cars in the field and an appeal is now being launched in the United States for an increase in the number of units, these units to be run likewise under the direction of the American Red Cross and to work in conjunction with these two formations, which have done their work so splendidly that they have won the praise and commendation of the highest military authorities. As an evidence of this, these formations have been cited in the Order of the Day by the generals under whom they have worked and many of the individual volunteers have been decorated with the Croix de Guerre."

The American Red Cross is not only delighted that its coöperation with the Clearing House has been appreciated, but considers itself highly fortunate in having so thorough, enterprising, and alert an agency for France.

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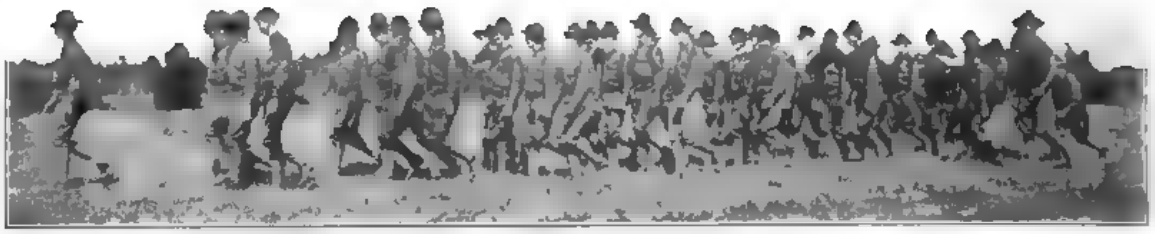

STURDY CITIZENS ARE FORMED AND KEPT

At Eureka in North Carolina is a school that is unlike any other school Its purpose is to make the country neighborhood a force in the nation and to build a keen and ambitious race

A PLAN THAT MAKES FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE

HOW THE SANDHILL FARM LIFE SCHOOL HAS SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF A COUNTRY COMMUNITY BY MAKING THE NEIGHBORHOOD SO INTERESTING TO OLD AND YOUNG THAT NOBODY WANTS TO LEAVE IT

BY

RALPH W. PAGE

DURING the last decade there has developed in the United States a keen sense of lost opportunity and a fumbling effort to discover and remedy the perfectly patent failure of our civilization in the country districts. It is granted that the women of the farms lead a hard and barren life. The Nation might deplore but neglect this item. But it could not overlook the steady immigration of the barefoot boy to Broadway, nor the abandonment of our greatest industry to the left-overs and incompetents.

And so a flood of light was thrown on the subject Let us be strictly honest and reveal the disclosure. The farms are ugly, almost as ugly as the nearest village, with its rectangular box of a junk shop, with its delightful parterre of tin cans and molasses barrels. Visit the local hostelry if you dare. Stay there a week, and you will have a lively sense of why it is inhabited exclusively by travelling gentlemen, with a line of shoddy for the rube trade. And when next the chicken-wagon rolls in with its two gray mules and canvas top, imagine for a moment that you are the sturdy, eager-eyed, hot-blooded youngster at the reins. What would you do? Social life there is none. The ties that bind men to ancestral places—to the old homestead covered with ivy, the box garden, the village choir, the vineyard and the smoke-house—the May pole and the town meetings, the barbecue and the fox hunt—a real newspaper and some centre of intelligent discussion and leadership—are all lacking. There is nothing to do but plow. Nowhere to go No road to go on. Nothing to think. Nothing to say and no one to say it to

MAKING THEIR OWN CLOTHES

Sewing is part of the curriculum for all the girls, and they find it more useful to themselves and more pleasant than studying Greek verbs

This is the burden of the investigations, from Roosevelt's Country Life Commission down to the social centre club.

And then the country cried out it was a shame, and started in with great enthus-

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A BUILDING TO LEAVEN PEOPLE'S IDEAS

An eminent architect was commissioned to design it for the Sandhill Farm Life School As simple as a log cabin, it was built entirely of local material and not a dime was wasted in its construction

iasm to provide a remedy. This took two forms One was commercial speculation backed by a flood of poetical and bucolic literature. All the cuckoo clocks and phonographs in Christendom took up the refrain, "Back to the Land." And they provided what we are fatuously taught to think is the universal bait and inducement. They preached great financial profits to be gained. They prodded the departments of agriculture to teach men to turn the soil into a factory for making money, and howled for scientific farming and business methods. Business methods mean factory methods. Let us make our farms into corn factories, and lo! all will be well

"Those behind cried forward, but those before cried back." This leaves the solitary household drudge more solitary than ever, and drives the Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come all the faster to the White Lights.

True to this lovely idea of how to make a people happy, the legislatures manfully took up the task, and directed their thunder to providing more credit to the great agricultural classes, more seeds, more systems—all the facilities for putting men's homes and their firesides and their families on a strictly commercial, money-making basis.

I have no hesitation in saying that the whole effort is a dismal and useless failure. The whole business is predicated upon the assumption that if means could be found whereby the farmers made more money, then paradise in the rural districts would follow as light the day. The truth is that the farmers make plenty of money. The American farmer right now—to-day makes twice as much as the much-lauded and more careful Dutchman or Dane, with his coöperative systems and his picturesque little acreage. It isn't

THE KITCHEN IS A PRACTICAL CENTRE

It is home for the girls and destined to reorganize the digestive apparatus of the community The cooking squads do not "experiment," they cook for hungry boys and girls

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THE GREAT NECESSITY IS HEALTH

The students are lined up and put through the gauntlet of the doctors. The doctors are specialists in their line, and examine for defects, such as adenoids, eye troubles, etc.

his income we want its his picturesque and lovable home, and his roads, his schools, his singerfest, his company—his neighborhood.

It was in realization of this obvious and fundamental fact that the community council in the neighborhood known as The Sandhills in North Carolina undertook deliberately to make that truly rural vicinity into a real and livable neighborhood. They went about doing for themselves what any really intelligent government knows is its principal excuse for staying on the top side of the earth.

The result of three years' continuous effort and study of the matter has led to the final and the correct answer. Roads they built—fairs they held, markets they established; lectures and symposiums, pamphlets, advisors and rural evangelists were employed, all methods and means known to man And all have their use and their story But the final answer was a school.

Not like any school you ever saw It has nothing in common with either the old cross-corner cabin or the mausoleum of polite learning. It has no roots stretching back into monastic theories or pedagogic precedents. It is not even primarily a cloister for the dissemination of facts to the young. It is intended, and is, the training quarters for citizens of that particular spot, and the headquarters of life and thought in the entire community, from the ancient patriarch of ninety to the babies lisping on the floor.

Its purpose is to make the country neighborhood what it has to be, if it is to survive as a force in the life of the Nation, or be inhabitable by a keen and ambitious race. Not only to train its boys and girls, and make real men of them, but to provide an intellectual centre whence comes the standards of the people—their ideas upon architecture, upon flower gardens, upon books to read, upon enlightened and courageous public policies a forum for discussion, an auditorium for concerts and readings a community laboratory for farm and dairy experiments and an example of the proper hygienic and domestic life.

Accordingly they established "The Sandhill Farm Life School." They put it at Eureka, a crossing of the roads in the middle of the rural district, away from any town and any railroad. And most important of all, they established it with the help and active cooperation of the women of the section, organized into a militant body known and feared under the title of the "Auxiliary." Every detail is carefully directed to the single end of building a sturdy civilization in this particular place.

To begin with, the old pleas which confounded economy with ugliness were entirely discarded. An eminent architect, Mr. Lawrence Butler of New York, was commissioned to design the principal building, the girls' dormitory and assembly hall. For this building is to leaven the ideas of the whole people upon the plan and appearance of their houses.

Not so much as ten cents was wasted in its construction—it is as simple as a log cabin, and made entirely of local material and the plainest finish. And yet it is not only adequate—it is distinctly beautiful and attractive. It

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has sleeping quarters for a hundred girls which are light and clean, orderly, comfortable, and yet quite plain. It has a living room whose principal feature is a great roaring fireplace, furnished with good taste—halls and porches and dining room all in good proportion and pleasing to the eye. This building is equipped with every modern arrangement of closets and store rooms, heating plant, and above all, a kitchen. And this kitchen is destined to reorganize the entire rural digestive apparatus.

This is home for the Sandhill girls. It would take more than the local constabulary to keep them away. This great building, apparently lost in the woods, was filled the day it opened its doors. The significant thing is that it was filled by the girls from the immediate surroundings who expect to spend their lives in those same surroundings.

They are under the charge of Miss Rankin, and very naturally continue the household duties at school which they were accustomed to attempt at home. There is not a hired servant on the place. The first and primary lesson received is housekeeping. They work in shifts. One squad does the cooking in a big wholesome light and modern kitchen. They don't take cooking lessons. They cook for a hundred hungry boys and girls. They love to cook. And with the graduation of this generation the old fried grub and fat back, the principal killers of men and ambition in the South, will move on to some more "independent" and forlorn neighborhood. Another squad makes the beds and cleans the house, while a third is developing flower gardens outside—chrysanthemums for Thanksgiving and tulips for Christmas. They take turn about in the market garden, raising a procession of vegetables for the table. And probably most important of all is the hospital shift.

A FINER SET OF BOYS COULD NOT BE FOUND

They compose a company of infantry and are under the voluntary discipline of a master with four years' training at a military academy and at Plattsburg

The very essence of a successful neighborhood is the health of its people—their emancipation from the fungus attendant on primitive sanitation, the plagues engendered by patent medicines and poor care of the sick, and the handicap children grow up under for lack of proper care of teeth and throats. So the Farm Life School has a hospital an adequate building of good lines and complete equipment, at this date just being completed. It serves of course as an infirmary for the school. But that is only an incidental function. It is the headquarters for the district nurse, whose services are rendered gratis where most needed in the section. The best doctors in the region, under the direction of Dr. Mudgett of Southern Pines, run the clinic, which is conducted after this fashion:

The children are lined up and put through the gauntlet of the doctors. I asked one of the directors to state the matter to me specifically, and he explained it quite satisfactorily after the fashion of the layman.

"All the doctors have special jobs. There is an eye man, a throat man, a belly man, a blood tester, a chest and abdomen swatter, etc. A patient goes down the line like a hog in the abattoir at Chicago. One doc snatches

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out his tonsils, another punches him in the belly to see if he has swallowed any dynamite, another chops out his appendix, another cuts off his ingrowing toenails, so that he comes out perfectly beautiful. All the children are examined for adenoids, and their eyes are tested and fixed, and their teeth are cleaned and filled. You haven't an idea what percentage are defective in these places. The job, which is systematically done in every school within twenty-five miles, takes a big burden from the generation."

The resident nurse has already shown her influence. Her first assignment was to the village of Ellerbee, where the normal and average village conditions had developed a slight epidemic of typhoid. She nursed the typhoid—but more to the point, she raked the council and the bewildered local moguls fore and aft, and cleaned up that town so that a banana skin is now a curiosity. And the typhoid has disappeared. She nursed one old bachelor veteran of Gettysburg through a "spell" and gained an advocate for her methods from among the ranks of the ancient stand-patters. She even got rid of his cherished beard, which had been a refuge for foreign invasion since the surrender. She teaches hygiene, sanitation, obstetrics, the care of children—administers household remedies and is, at the same time, trained nurse on the job.

The hospital building is of the same excellent architectural design as the dormitory, and has beside six bed wards and an operating room, two nurses' rooms, baths, and doctor's quarters. Meals are served by the girls from the school kitchen, and the hospital shift make the beds, put on bandages, clean up, hold the patients' hands, and learn the game as well as serve generally the entire countryside.

This hospital and district nurse, the training in a service combining the school and the community, is the first and elementary step in the upbuilding of any rural section. It is a public matter that neglected would depopulate Eden. And the people grasp the significance of it at once. For instance, the master of a near-by country school said to the writer:

"I am anxious for that hospital to be completed. I have throat trouble that will ultimately make me deaf. Several of my family need work of this sort done. I am not looking for charity. But to go off to Raleigh and put in a spell under a specialist would cost a year's salary. We've got to have these troubles corrected, and we'll pay what we can."

He's quite right. There at the school the work is done for every person in the section who applies. The pay is another matter. It is the great general hospital for the Sandhills, whose counterpart we see in every city. With

ALL ROOMS ARE SIMPLE BUT ATTRACTIVE

The principal feature of the living room of this citizen-building school is a great roaring fireplace. Everything is in good taste. Halls, porches, and dining room are in good proportion and pleasing to the eye

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THERE IS NOT A SERVANT ON THE PLACE

The young women, under charge of Miss Rankin, learn housekeeping primarily—continue at school the duties they were accustomed to attempt at home There is a school hospital, headquarters of the district nurse Hygiene, sanitation, the care of children, are taught

this added difference It makes the health and surroundings of all the people its immediate business, sick or well. And is backed up by the Board of Trade, the greatest power in that part of the State. Every child in the district is examined and card catalogued, and its defects remedied as a public insurance. Anything less is useless.

At the other end of the school grounds is the boys' dormitory, plain, wholesome, rugged, and comfortable. A finer set of young fellows could not be found. They compose a company of infantry, and are under the voluntary discipline of a master whose four years' training at a military academy and at Plattsburg is reflected in the bearing and esprit de corps of the outfit. A thorough training in the usual branches of academic information is given during school hours in the High School Building. But the great feature is the training in practical living carried on in congenial surroundings every minute of the time.

For beside the drill and maneuvers, these boys do all the work on the farm and the dairy —cut the wood, clean up the land, build the roads, repair the fences, milk the cows, compose the police force and the fire department, the choir and the audience. In a sense it is all play. For it is the life they know. And it is filled with the finer touches and the broader interests that make it worth living.

And this, in a community training camp, is the crux of the whole matter.

It is of final importance for the directors and teachers to be broad and strong enough to grasp the conception. This was thoroughly appreciated by the Sandhill community, and they have in charge of the school one of the few leaders in rural thought and practice who has made a practical success of Farming in State Agricultural Institutions. It is Dr. William Hill, a graduate of Harvard University, who, as one of the directors writes, "went back to the farming community of his birth in the Middle West and for two years worked there, transforming the public school from a mausoleum of dogmatism to a living, vital thought centre, that taught the people as well as the children not in terms of geometrical problems but in terms of actual life as they found it." He organized the agricultural instruction at Bethany College in West Virginia, so that it not only makes a college farm pay, an unheard of impudence, but turns out farmers and not agriculturists.

Turn up at the School any Friday evening and you will see what I mean by saying it is the centre of life in the district. It is com-

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munity night. The yard is full of Ford cars, wagons, buggies, saddled mules. The building is full of the home folks, the farmer folks from round about from cabin and mill and plantation, the parson and the register of deeds, the cross roads solon and old Uncle Dunc, kindest and mildest of men, with Aunt Kate at his side. It isn't a show—there is no "talent" imported. It is a gathering of the clans.

Anything may be going on. There may be high discussion of the tax problem; there is more likely to be an amateur comic opera on the boards enacted by the pupils. John McQueen, the manager of all Pinehurst, the great resort nearby, known to every mother's son, may be reminiscing of the days when single-handed he used to try to carry his sturdy philosophy to his neighbors, walking many miles through the sandy paths to the district schools and his Sunday classes. Or it may be the Hon. Henry A. Page, reading Uncle Remus and James Whitcomb Riley in manner not to be improved upon in any place. Here doctor and lawyer and preacher and teacher, the wise old men of the woods or the smart young "guys" just come home from the naval cruise, all have their innings. And the old songs are sung, and the fire piled high—the kitchen is inspected, and the lessons of husbandry developed on the school farm thrashed over by the old hands at the game. It is everybody's school. The evenings bring a widening interest, a kindly atmosphere, a brighter outlook to every hamlet in the circuit, aid in molding the best of citizens and are a finer tribute to the genius of William Hill, and Miss Arrington, his first assistant, than any diploma or medal within the gift of men or institutions.

THEY MANAGE THE FARM AND DAIRY
And do many helpful things. They build roads and repair fences

AN ALCOVE IN THE GIRLS' DORMITORY

REMOVING A HUGE STUMP
Woodcraft is part of the boys' study. They serve as a police force and a fire department, and sing in the choir

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ALONG THE HIGHWAY

A HELPING HAND FOR THE RIO GRANDE

ALTHOUGH not called upon generally to aid in the care of sick soldiers along the Rio Grande, the Red Cross has furnished the War Department, at its request, 144 graduate trained nurses for border service. Aside from this, and independently, the Red Cross has been active in ascertaining the needs of approximately 100,000 troops, regulars and guardsmen, strewn along the entire frontier. Its border scout has been Major General Arthur Murray, U. S. A., Retired, formerly Vice-Chairman of the Red Cross Central Committee. The men in khaki want reading matter, writing material, and games more than anything else, according to General Murray. Therefore, through Surgeon T. W. Richards, U. S. N., Director of the Red Cross Bureau of Supplies in Washington, an appeal has been issued for books, magazines (particularly complete sets and bound volumes), pens, pencils, ink, envelopes, writing paper, puzzles, and such games as chess, checkers, and backgammon. Such donations should be sent prepaid by parcel post or express (two-thirds rate) to the Red Cross Supply Depot, El Paso, Texas, or to "The Commanding Officer, U. S. Military Forces," at any point where troops are located.

A later appeal, issued by Acting Chairman Wadsworth, suggested the importance of remembering the regular troops of the punitive expedition stationed in Mexico. It included a telegram from General Pershing, responding to a Red Cross inquiry, in which the commandant of the advance field forces said:

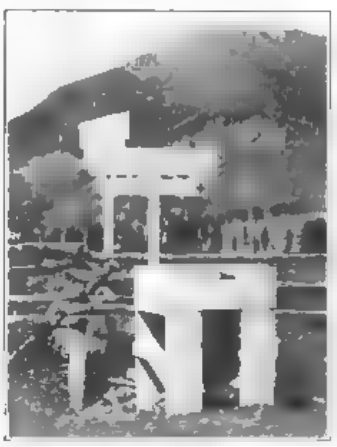
"Many thanks for kind offer to contribute Christmas boxes to troops this command. Men now well supplied with necessaries, but think pipes, tobacco, cigarette papers, cigarettes, match boxes, pocket knives, small cans jam, stick candies, writing material, light novels, and handkerchiefs would be suitable."

Every Red Cross chapter in the United States was requested to form a "Soldiers' Christmas-Gift Committee" to take charge of this work, and at this time of writing in December the movement in the interest of making Christmas jolly for the men at the front, as well as in providing everyday comforts for them, is bringing splendid results.

SAFETY FIRST IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS

THE trail of the Red Cross leads, not only to crowded cities, but also to the out-of-the-way regions of the world. The symbol is pictured here in one of the National Forests in Idaho, and indicates the rendition in a remote place of a service fully in keeping with the ideals of the organization.

Each year the National Forests are visited by thousands of tourists and campers, who come to the mountains to seek relief from the heat and discomforts of city life. The spell of the "back country" takes the wanderer to regions far distant from settlement, where there are few if any doctors and where a simple ailment or minor injury may become serious from lack of proper treatment. As the signs in this picture show, however, through the means of Forest Service telephones, register boxes and Red Cross co-operation, the tourist is kept in touch with the "outside" and given aid in the event of emergencies.



In return for these services, the Government asks only that the visitor take care not to start forest fires which always mar the beauty of the woods and oftentimes completely destroy the forest. Most of the causes of fire are due to human agencies and as such are preventable. A great holocaust, involving the loss of thousands of acres of valuable timber, of homes

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and human lives, may be caused by a camper who leaves his camp fire unextinguished, or who carelessly throws away a lighted cigar or cigarette.

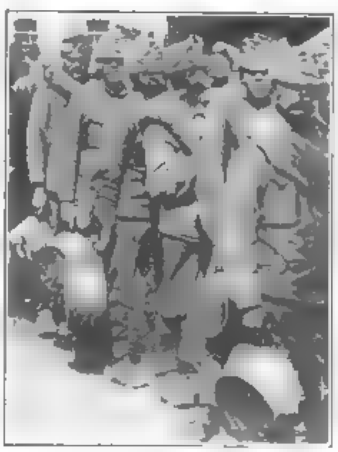
Among the visitors to the National Forests there are no doubt many members of the Red Cross. They can assist in the work of saving life, for which this Medicine and First-Aid Station and others like it are established in the Forests, by practising great care with fire in the woods and by preaching fire prevention to those with whom they may come in contact.

FINDLEY BROWN.

APPEASING HEARTACHES OF LONELY PRISONERS

DR. RUSSELL A. JEWETT, of Cleveland, Ohio, was one of the American Red Cross doctors in Russia, and when the unit to which he was attached came home he stayed behind. He writes at length of an exchange of Russian and German prisoners of war which he observed, brought about through the offices of the Swedish Red Cross organization.

Prisoners of war are not happy people. Conditions rarely warrant it. They have to live within walls in a strange country, and they cannot make themselves popular. News does not reach them often, and the language is usually strange and distressing to the ear. Clothing is scanty, and if food is scarce the prisoners feel it first. The worst kind of fatigue comes from strain, and mental strain is harder to bear than that of the body. Monotony aggravates it. The man in active service has to suffer hardships, but he is busy. The prisoner of war is worse than overworked.



Here the Red Cross steps in, brings letters and messages, looks after men with the friendliness for which they crave, and distributes money, clothes, and packages from home. In Russia the prison camps are widely scattered; some are so near to China that American Red Cross representatives in China have looked after them while others are distributed over all parts of the empire. The Russian Red Cross has prepared a census of all the prisoners in these camps. Then the German Red Cross ships to the Swedish Red Cross things for the German prisoners of war in Russia, which the Swedish Red Cross brings to the Russian organization. These then go to all the agencies available, including the American Red Cross representatives, for distribution.

MARQUIS DE VOGUE OF FRANCE

THE death of the Marquis de Vogue, for many years President of the French Red Cross, was announced in Paris dispatches November 10. Not only the Marquis but his talented family took a lively interest in Red Cross work.

The Marquis de Vogue was long in the diplomatic service of France, having served as Ambassador to Turkey and to Austria-Hungary. A member of the French Academy, a commander of the Legion of Honor, the Marquis was also an authority and writer on archeological subjects. Among his works are "Les Eglise de la Terra Sainte," "Le Temple de Jerusalem," and "Jerusalem," published in 1911.

DISASTROUS MISUSE OF RED CROSS SYMBOLS

AN AMERICAN ambulancier, who has been serving under the French Red Cross for several months, brings back word that the Germans and the French have been using Red Cross ambulances in emergencies to convey military supplies and soldiers from point to point in battle territory. This fact is commonly known on both sides, and in consequence to-day, according to this same American, it often happens that no more respect is shown for a Red Cross ambulance than for an ammunition train. Before Verdun, he reports, there was a stretch of a quarter of a mile, in sight of the Germans, over which the French ambulances had to tear, and while there may

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have been but desultory firing at the outset, the moment the ambulances with their flaming red crosses appeared the opposing guns would rake them with fire

The cardinal principle of the Geneva Treaty is grossly violated by any nation, authority or person who, to meet an exigency, or for any pretext, uses the Red Cross insignia to shield or assist a military movement. The consequences of such violations are deplorable, for they lead each side to fire on its enemy's ambulances because they are unable to know at all times whether an ambulance is carrying armed fighting men to an advance position or is in quest of wounded. Such misuse of the Red Cross symbols simply destroys the usefulness of this world-wide institution of mercy. Neutral countries cannot too strongly express their abhorrence of this practice.

Article 21 of Chapter 4 of the revised Red Cross Treaty, to which practically all of the European belligerent nations are signatory, says in part:

"The distinctive flag of the convention can only be displayed with the consent of the military authorities, over sanitary formations and establishments whose protection it secures."

Article 23 of the same chapter of the Treaty says:

"The emblem of the red cross on a white ground and the words Red Cross or Geneva Cross can only be used, whether in time of peace or war, to protect or designate sanitary formations and establishments, the personnel and *matériel* protected by the convention."

Violations of these articles on land and sea have been charged against each side by the two groups of belligerents in Europe.

THE CROSS THAT HELPS THE WOUNDED HORSE

PROBABLY as many horses not utilized for military purposes as so utilized have been injured and killed since the outbreak of the European War. The advent of trench warfare and of the automobile has removed somewhat the noblest of beasts from the danger zone. They are still used in large numbers, however, and when a village is bombarded, the horses suffer along with the women and children. Every shelled township has its dead, dying, and wounded horses, and it was to save the injured that the Purple Cross societies were organized in France and England.

Working in harmony with the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Great Britain, one of the oldest humane societies in the world, is seeking to raise $500,000 in this country for Purple Cross purposes.

Since the outbreak of the War, 934,255 horses and mules have been shipped to Europe from the United States

IN A RED CROSS COUNTRY HOSPITAL

By

ELSIE DEMING-JARVES

WITHIN the walls of this cool, tranquil place
Lie wounded men from northern battlefields
With shattered limb, with wan and pain-streaked face.
Safely they rest, they whom the Red Cross shields
The roar of gun, the shriek of bomb and shell,
The shrapnel hissing through the awful din,
Are silenced here. A nearby chapel bell
Strikes the calm hours. Quietly within
The restful rooms the men lift up their eyes
To that small crimson cross afloat on peaceful skies.

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THE "COMMONEST INJURIES"

BY

CHARLES PHELPS CUSHING

[*The Red Cross Magazine began in the December number a series of authoritative articles outlining the courses in First Aid and Home Nursing which are being given to classes in every part of the United States. This is the second article. The knowledge, interest, and results already shown from these courses are a great stride toward prevention of sickness heretofore caused by ignorance and also toward the saving of many lives by imparting knowledge of what to do and what not to do before the doctor comes.—The Editors*]

A FIRST lesson in first aid, printed in this magazine last month, advanced a few general principles of such work and gave the beginner some practical hints about the proper use of stimulants and about how to treat cases of shock

What should the student take up next?

Our Red Cross Text-Book (the abridged manual for women, by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Lynch) devotes its second chapter to a discussion of "Bandages," and the New York surgeon who is our collaborator in preparing

Photograph by International Film Service

BANDAGING IS BEST TAUGHT BY DEMONSTRATION

Your family doctor or a nurse in the neighborhood could show you quickly. To learn bandaging by description is difficult for but few bandages are put on alike

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this series of articles finds no fault with the handbook's order of topics. In his own lectures on first aid he follows the same outline. But bandaging, he contends, is a subject that is best taught by demonstration, not by description, and he advises against attempting to treat of it in a magazine article.

"The student of first aid," he says, "should learn how to make a triangular bandage, a 'roller' and a 'four-tailed.' But the best way to learn how is to get your family physician or, say, a nurse who lives in the neighborhood to show you a few of the simple turns. Once you know these, practice will do the rest. There are any number of kinds of bandages, but most of them are variations on these three simple styles. Don't be a mere spectator at the demonstration; take a hand in it. Ten minutes of doing the work yourself under competent direction is worth an hour or more of study of diagrams and descriptions."

Once you have learned by practice something about bandaging, what comes next?

"Something about anatomy," our lecturer answers promptly.

But don't let that frighten you, he hastens to add, for a working knowledge of enough anatomy to make you competent to administer first aid is not any more difficult to acquire than are the principles of bandaging. Study a picture of the framework of the body until you know the geography of the bones and the joints. It is not so important that you know the names of them as that you learn where they are. Ditto for the muscles. Your business is practical in the extreme and usually rather simple: to be able to recognize an unnormal condition and give it immediate treat-

Photograph by International Film Service

PRACTICE IN BANDAGING IS ESSENTIAL

The student of First Aid should know how to make a triangular bandage, a "roller," and a "four-tailed." These young women are representatives of a California war-relief training camp

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ment, pending the arrival of a doctor. That you should know better than to move a broken bone and make a compound fracture out of a simple one is far more important than that you never make the mistake of referring to a tibia as a fibula. And don't be floored by an occasional long word. Find out what it means. "Subcutaneous tissue" is nothing baffling. It is simply "the name given to the fatty layer or padding which lies immediately beneath the skin." All you really need to know about it is the few lines of information given in the text-book: "In this are found many small blood-vessels and nerve endings. The force of a blow or fall is often expended on this tissue."

The commonest injuries that our bodies experience are those in which the skin is not pierced or broken—bruises, strains, sprains, dislocations, and simple fractures—and the commonest of all of these are bruises. A bruise swells and becomes black and blue because a number of small blood vessels in the subcutaneous tissue have been broken and the blood has escaped. There is not much that you can do for a bruise except to decrease the pain and the swelling a little. Immediately after the injury is received, the best remedy to apply is cold water or ice. This may sound disappointingly unprofessional to first aid students who have laid in a stock of arnica or witch hazel, but the fact is that cold water is a far better remedy than lukewarm ointments. The benefit of ointments for a bruise, our surgeon declares, lies largely in the patient's faith in them—a psychological effect. The benefit of cold water or ice lies in the fact that low temperatures cause the blood vessels to contract and the escape of more blood is thus limited. Elevation of the part that is bruised serves the same purpose—diminishes the rush of blood to that place.

Don't trust your instinct and rub the bruised place; that stimulates the rush of blood. If you must touch the place, press it but don't rub. In inflammatory lesions massage is not a good thing, and bruises and sprains fall in this classification. So don't misdirect your energy. Don't increase the pain by rubbing the part or moving it; give it rest.

While cold is the best immediate treatment for a bruise heat is preferable a little later, when discoloration sets in. When you run into a door in the dark and are threatened with a black eye (doors, it seems, are blamed for nearly all black eyes!) the best immediate treatment for the contusion is cold water, ice, etc., but if the eye is discolored when you awake next morning, change the prescription to heat.

Usually a doctor is not required for bruises, but that is when you are certain that there is no other injury present, as, perhaps, a broken bone. "Bruises of the chest and abdomen," our text book warns, "sometimes result in internal injuries. These may be very dangerous from breaking of the blood vessels of the lungs, of the abdominal organs, or from actual rupture of the soft internal structures. Severe injuries of this character therefore demand the immediate attention of a physician. In case shock is very severe after a bruise of the abdomen or chest, serious injury of the internal organs should be suspected."

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STUDY THE FRAME OF THE HUMAN BODY

It is not necessary to know the technical names of bones and joints, but it is necessary to know where they are located

Strains, or overstretched muscles, do not, except in severe cases, require the attention of a doctor—there is little to do at first but to give the part "absolute rest." If you rub it, do so gently, particularly when the hurt is new. Later you may be much more energetic.

When a sprain occurs you will see a swelling but no other change in the appearance of the injured joint. In most cases you will do well to send for a doctor, for a sprain is often a rather serious injury. You may have to treat the patient for shock as well as for the local pain. Don't rub the joint or allow it to be moved. Treat it on the same principle as a bruise, with elevation and the application of cold to limit the escape of blood to the part. The text-book makes some practical recommendations which should be remembered:

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"Cold may be applied in the form of snow or crushed ice in a cloth. It is usually better to use cloths wrung out in very hot or very cold water or to shower the joint with very hot or cold water. Putting sprained joint under a cold or hot water tap is also excellent. Either heat or cold should be made use of sufficiently long to get full benefit from it, that is to say, from 24 to 48 hours. At first on the application of either heat or cold, the pain may increase, but after an hour, at the latest, it will commence to improve and will finally disappear. Remember there may be shock and, if so, treat."

Where there is a dislocation other than of a finger or a jawbone, or wherethere is a fracture do not attempt to treat the case yourself if it is possible to summon a doctor to the scene within an hour or so. Your patient won't die of a broken arm in that time, and he will be able to get along with a serious dislocation for the same reason.

Pending the arrival of a doctor, the best thing you can do for a dislocation is to apply cold cloths to it. A dislocated lower jaw is something you can treat yourself, for "reducing" that dislocation consists in gripping the jaw firmly and pressing downward and then backward. When the jaw slips into place look out for your thumbs, for it will snap like the jaw of a turtle. Wrap your thumbs with cloth for protection. Put a jaw bandage on the patient when the operation is over. For dislocated fingers a bandage is rarely required.

The most important thing for the first aid student to know about fracture is a warning: "As one may do great harm by moving a broken bone, for the broken ends are likely to be sharp, it is much safer when an injured person is unable to move a limb, and from appearances it seems probable that a fracture has occurred, to conclude that it is a fracture without further examination, and to so treat it." When a fracture consists of a broken bone which does not pierce the skin it is called a "simple" fracture—and the number of times the bone is broken has nothing to do with the definition. If the skin is punctured the fracture is "compound." In a simple fracture, the text-book explains, "there is no chance of wound infection as the unbroken skin prevents germs from reaching the break in the bone, while in the latter (compound) as there is an open wound in the skin germs may reach the broken bone ends and infection occur. So instead of the few weeks of comparatively painless healing of the simple fracture without much danger, a compound fracture is caused with probable wound infection, with resultant inflammatory reaction evidenced by pus or matter, and perhaps months of sickness from blood-poisoning, and great danger to life. In the treatment of simple fractures your principal object is accomplished by preventing movement of the ends of the broken bone."

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DO NOT MOVE A BROKEN BONE

Great harm may be done. A fracture which does not pierce the skin is a simple fracture; one that does is a compound fracture

Make the patient as comfortable as possible. Treat him for shock. Don't delay about sending for a doctor. That should be done at once. "Never in any fracture attempt to transport the injured person until the broken bone is firmly held in position by splints."

The first aid student should learn enough about splints to be able to apply them in emergencies. The subject is not a baffling one. A splint is simply a piece of rigid material with some cloth or other padding to soften the inner side. In a ten minute "demonstration" your family physician or a nurse can teach you all you are likely to need to know about the principles of the subject.

Simple fracture may be recognized by such symptoms as these: "Pain at point of fracture. Tenderness at point of fracture. Person injured is unable to move broken limb. Deformity; a fractured limb will be altered in shape and shortened or bent. Always compare with the uninjured side. Recognition by touch—an inequality may often be felt by running finger along a broken bone. Loss of rigidity of bone. On moving a limb in which a bone is

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Photograph by Brown Brothers

FIRST AID CLASS OF FIVE

It is of considerable advantage to students to have charts to work with. It is safer to leave an injured person, who is unable to move a limb voluntarily, in any position assumed, pending arrival of the doctor

fractured, instead of the bone being moved as a whole it will be noticed that at the point of fracture there is unusual movement, something like that of a hinge." One of the surest tests of fracture is that of crepitus—the "surgical term applied to the grating which is heard or felt when the broken ends of the bone rub on each other." This sort of test is not recommended to the use of the first aid student. Keep constantly in mind the danger that by moving the ends of broken bones you may create a compound fracture.

If the injured person is in light summer garb, it is not necessary to remove the clothing to examine the fracture. And it is best not to attempt to remove clothing in such cases at all, for the broken bones may be moved with a serious result. When heavy clothing is worn, cut in the seams with a sharp knife or scissors.

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MEDICAL CORPS CLASS ON MEXICAN BORDER

The commonest injury is the bruise. The best remedy for a bruise is a cold application, which reduces temperature. Elevation of the part that is bruised serves the same purpose: diminishes the rush of blood

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